SOME PUBLIC POLITENESS YET

POLYD EVEN IN THE RESDUCE FRESH IN HESH HAVE HA

Ton Have to fante for It, Pleasigh files amengements for from their Patter ness as Exters - firery and Practice of

fatteness in the defrants of the fifty If you're a woman and have to go to Bronkryn every evening through the small Herdge you probably have some positive convictions as to whether there is such a thing or public politoness if you're shouthern been woman and have had even now and offering their seme to you ever other your warm to or 12 you know stombifely that there inn't any such thing as suffice the afrest car crush every morning and night prove it.

Here's a conversation a Res coporter overheard in a Branklyn street car the other evening after a voung man and a woman of middle age had boarded it, the conductor having warned them both that there were empty seats in the car following "Young man, don't you think you are better able to stand than I am?" asked the

"Oh, yes, madam, I think I am But I'm not going to do it. Why slidn't you wait for the next car as the conductor told

"Humph! You must have had good fraining in politeness at home

diel, thank you " "Humph! You show it!

And then they kept on until the other passengers got tired of it and a young woman with nerves got up and offered the middle aged woman her seat. The middle aged woman wouldn't take it, and the young woman got stubborn and wouldn't sit down again. The seat remained vacant for about two minutes when a husky boy with a grin exclaimed, as he took the seat "Well, if neither o' youse is goin' to sit

down I will. I ain't got no perliteness." And the first young man chuckled with upon each other. They have varying opinions on the subject of public politeness. That is how politeness is sometimes dis-

couraged. Again: One night last week after the theaters were out a young man in a car reading a newspaper looked up and saw a good looking, well groomed young woman standing in front of him. He edged along and nudged the man next to him, and made room for her. Then he touched her on the shoulder and pointed to the vacant place he had made. "Thank you," she said. "Here, sister,

you sit down. The sister was frail looking and not nearly

so attractive in appearance. The young man seemed a little crestfallen. Soon the man next to him got up and the young man inched along and again touched

the comely young woman on the shoulder, and showed her the sat. "Here, Mary, you sit down," she said to another companion who was decidedly

The young man's smile froze into a decided frown. Again a man got out, again

the young fellow inched along and offered This time the young woman hunted up an elderly weman at the far end of the car and made her sit down. The young man in

disgust muttered something about "Fool woman!" and in disgust went out to the rear platform and stood there. THE SUN man got interested in this subject of public politeness. Last Friday afternoon he walked fifteen blocks on

Fifth avenue. Of course, he saw dozens of men taking off their hats to women, but he also saw no fewer than four men standing bareheaded as they talked to women acquaintances. He pointed these men out to a pessimist who was walking with him.

"That's not public politeness." growled the pessimist. "That's private politeness in public places. That's different. Every man is polite to every nice woman he knows. THE SUN man felt himself rebuked, but

he kept his eyes open for the rest of the day and evening, and here are some of the things he saw:

Two young men picked up children who had sprawled on the street while walking with their mothers. A middle aged man helped a feeble woman across a street. An elderly man took off his hat to a young woman after she stopped him to make some inquiry as to a street she was looking

No fewer than four men sprang to their feet to steady an elderly woman in a car after it started and while she was walking to a seat in the forward part of the car. A laborer got up in another car and gave his seat to a woman who plainly showed that she was tired.

A young woman gave her seat to an old man and insisted that he should take it. Not one woman with a baby failed to get

a seat. Not one woman who really looked tired or ill had to stand up after the men in the car got a real good look at her. No feeble

person had to stand. Then the reporter went into the crush at the bridge, just to refresh his ideas on the situation there. It isn't necessary to

describe that place to New Yorkers, or, indeed, to visitors, for that crush is one of the sights of the metropolis. Every woman who goes through it nightly

knows how she is tossed and thrown and squeezed and pinched and rumpled, and every man who goes through it knows how he is elbowed and jostled and how he elbows and jostles everybody else. It's all part of the great game of push and shove in which New Yorkers beat the world.

Well, this reporter saw a cripple approach. First one man took hold of one arm and then some one took his other arm. Then a strapping big youngster got in front and two men got behind.

This group formed a flying wedge, such as was abolished on the football field a long time ago, and landed that cripple his canes and his worried look in a seat. The helpers mopped their faces afterward and they all stood up in the car, but they seemed pleased with them-

"Here, let me take the baby!" said a man to a struggling woman he did not

for a seat and plumped the baby in her lap after the squeeze had settled down and the car was off.

man-take-care-of-himself and every woman too, but there was an effort everywhere to take care of the halt and the lame and the blind.

and wilts his collar and tires his arms said:

"Certainly there's politeness here, but you have to look for it. I see it all the

every other man and every other woman is

thritte and goes into the firste finances a self-defense too. You know the rest Just let the people got their effer or every one who needs help in the critic and there's lots will give a helpin' heart. That's rise all except hoye. It does seem as

"Here, for formal inster, arand exide and for the that woman have a show," and with that he ranked a josting harte of ert saids and the women got to the front Novertheless the requester and one hay sell dreamed with heir needly combed and hands care white and steam wher got

up in a our and give a sent to a woman proper and she tracked worm and "the year was try for togets the targe position

swift a postation defined femalitary. five you an inefance
'Only yesterday a boy in school came

stattering down states and can into me nearly invested me ager.

never find more sincere apologies He did it beautifully. As he corned away to can off and lagraged into a girl about own age I beard him my

Aw, why don't yer all out of the war! they're polite, for sometimes!"

And there's the everlasting question as whether men abouted take off their hats public elevators. Men don't do it. downfown stavators tiptown some of them do.

A Chestorfield who has given this subject much thought laid down this rule for Tax ten reporter

'An elevator in an office hullding is simply a public street. There is no more reason for one to take off his hat when one enters such an elevator and finds women there than there is that he should go ture

headed on the highway or in a street car.

"An elevator in a hotel is not a public conveyance. It is a semi-public room By all means a man should remove his hat in one of them if there are ladies present." An aged professor in moral philosophy

used to discourse in this way "Living in a large city has a bad effect on the finer instincts. You have to stiffe your kindly impulses.

"There are so many beggars. You have delight. The two women turned their backs to turn down worthy cases. You get

"You elbow your neighbors in street car crushes. You begin to think there isn't any such thing as public politeness, and usually there isn't.

"For the development of the finer feel-ings and of real character a small city or the country is the best place to live in. If you want to be a fine, kindly, open hearted man, beware of living in a large city."

IN THE FINNISH CHAPEL. Characteristic Music Marks the Singing of a Little Congregation.

The exalted gloom of Walhaila's music. a profound sorrow and aspiration, is suggested to the visitor by the singing at the Thursday evening prayer meeting in the Finnish chapel. At the little reed organ sits Pastor Blomgren. He plays skilfully and with full, deep barytone leads the voices of his flock. There are only two tenors and a dozen sopranos and contraltos, but the hymn rises clear and high; the strange minor lament drowns out the noises around the corner of Madison avenue and 135th street.

135th street.

The little chapel occupies a store space. There are rows of small wooden chairs, odd lettered texts on the walls, some decorative wreaths of ferns and goldenrod hung across the ceiling, the reed organ and a dwarf pipe organ, and a homely sort of pulpit supporting a large, thick Bible.

The women mainly sit in the rear: the men in front. One notices the two types of Finns—those with blond hair and blue eyes who belong to the south, and the dark

of Finns—those with blond hair and blue eyes, who belong to the south, and the dark haired, dark eved ones who have intermarried with the northern Lapps. A few prominent cheekbones and smallish eyes are noticed. A casual visitor would take these people for a kind of Germans. There is one young girl with clear milk and rose cheeks, dressed in the mode, who would pass for a beauty.

pass for a beauty.

A wide shouldered, brown haired young man is asked to open the service by prayer. He stands, facing the audience, shuts his es and prays in an earnest musical strain Many of the words have a lisping of Altogether the language sounds lisoftened German.

Pastor Blomgren descends from the nulpit and goes to the reed organ. His large, muscular hands curve over the keys and linger long with the climaxes that gradually subside

and linger long with the climaxes that gradually subside, never coming to a full cadence like our Western music.

It is all in the minorkey, but sung with such fervor that the ear is satisfied—at least the Wagner educated ear. The avoidance of the obvious, the soft progress toward another climax when the subject seems concluded has a charm not often fall. oncluded, has a charm not often felt, he voices seem not unworthy of some conumental costly church or the stage of

the Nibelungen Ring.

The pastor returns to his pulpit and talks upon a text for twenty minutes. He tells about Christian duty; he refers to the great about Christian duty; he reters to the great trial his country is passing through and offers consolation to those whose relatives have suffered by the Russian scourge. Now, as when he later prays, there is no conventional homage to the Czar, the earthly ruler of Finland. No prayers are offered for him. As Pastor Blomgren, sadly smiling, tells the visitor afterward when asked

about revolutionary committees

The women pray and testify. A few need to be coaxed a little, but when they once begin they do not lack words. You hear something that sounds like "lesus "Christes "tables to the sounds like "lesus that sounds like "lesus that so the sounds like "l Christos, clear "Amens" and sighs of approhation not very different from those heard at home praver meetings.

The collection is taken up during a hymn

The collection is taken up during a hymn that is a masterpiece of daring modulation. The minor voices, always on the edge of danger, have to shift suddenly to a most unrelated key. Some of the sopranos falter, a tenor wanders, but the big, resonant tone of Pastor Blomgren leads his flock over the crevasse and down the ice slope to a green valley of harmonious sound. a manager for employment.

TRUNKS SEARCHED.

Precautions Some Hotel Keepers Are Obliged to Take With Their Guests. Pass keys to rooms are not the only kind

used in hotels. Porters are also provided with keys that will open any trunk look. This is necessary to keep the guests from accumulating souvenirs in such numbers that the hotels would suffer. The tendency to collect souvenirs always develops most rapidly in hotels because of the belief that

they can be carried away without danger of

"I cannot always tell what trunks to open. the proprietor of an uptown hotel said to a Sun reporter the other day. "So there are occasional collections that get by me. But

I rarely miss the heavy takers.

"Only last week the housekeeper called the attention of the proprietor to the great demand for linen that came from a certain woman guest. She had been in the hotel nearly a year, occupying a suite with a sitting room and spending plenty of money on

room and spending plenty of money on food and livery.

"The suspicion that she might be taking the sheets, towels and pillow cases that were disappearing so rapidly seemed improbable in the highest degree. Suddenly she notified us that she was going to leave.

"Well, I opened her trunks with my skeleton key. They were all going to her sister's house down on the Jersey coast. That turned out to be a boarding house which the woman had just opened.

"In the trunks was all the missing linen. The name of the house had been carefully removed from all of it, but there was no uncertainty about the identification.

"We just took out the linen and sent the trunks along. Of course we never heard of the woman again. She was rich enough to buy all the linen she wanted."

GROWING DABLIAS IS A FAD.

THE PAYORITE PALL FLOWER AF SEMPORT OUR IFSES.

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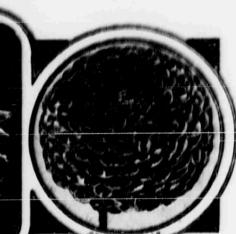
The casts of meating process has of re- interest. Now that the cagins of the castus

plant: were estired after him. It was from

grown to-day were developed. The pumpon dublis, which is the hind front ordinarily even in gardens, come consecuted in getting a drawing type from the ordinary red define. These are the consilier of the communicated defities. They are most propular with those presenting gentions who do not make a cuit of the forwer, but give it simply for decorative

The after datitie is the form of the flower that concentration must closely to the ordi-

Vaplation in order and form must be made cultivation canno and the public loses interest. Now that the engine of the carties



the stage for flowering the continued warm

contine of July and August would often prove too much for the plants, and just

tiful with the biremove the plants with-

ft was f. W. Withers, an amateur grawn

who discovered that by planting the flowers

early in July or late in June they were not

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TYPES OF DAHLIAS

flower is just now attracting the attention

enjoyment will be had out of them.

money may have been spent, the dahlia faces with the first nip of winter frost."

has produced beautiful blooms in his garmens from his Stamford home. Among amateur growers none is more successful than E. D. Adams, whose home is at Sea-

The types represented in the picture are of the show dahlia which is the term used to describe all the self-colored and shaded dahlias, the cactus with its long thin petals and the pompom, which are the usual varieties of the flower, although professional growers recognize others. Fashions change in the dahlias just as they do in other flowers and it was the cactus dahlia that interested growers after the cult of the flower became a fad.

There has been a noticeable tendency this year to return to the older form of the flower as the favorite, although it is with the cactus dahlia that the novelties are possible. The cactus dahlia has been known to growers much longer than ama-

as early as 1880 and had been sent from Mexico to Holland eight years before. The roots were named in honor of President Juarez of Mexico, and these early and seemed to be prospering and reaching grow, of course, many more flowers.

growers are seeking a novelty to replace it. and such a flower will probably be on the market next year. The type which will probably next enjoy a vogue made its first appearance several years ago in the Grand Duke Michael. It has been exhibited in its fullest form in the dahlia known as the Mrs. Roosevelt.

This was grown by a professional gardener the has not yet put his flower on the market but will by next year have roots enough to sell. It is a large pink dahlia, with petals larger than the ordinary and turning toward the center in cuplike form. The pale pink and white petals are beautiful in tint and ontrast.
It is along these lines that the future

development of the dahlia will probably come. The taste of collectors and growers will probably not be for either the cactus or the show dahlia, but for the plant that shows the qualities of both just as the new Mrs. Roosevelt does. In spite of the great increase in the

cultivation of the dahlia, most of the novelties in its form come from Europe. In order to become popular here a novelty must not merely be new, but also better than the forms that have been grown here. American cultivators, whether they are professional or amateur are not so insatiable for novelty as to be satisfied with novelty and nothing more.

European growers struggle only to get novel form of the flower, and for this reason produce many more novelties than the Americans, who are searching in the first place for a flower that shall be worth growing and superior to the varieties that already exist. American gardeners think of such practical matters as the length of the stem and the enduring powers of the bloom.

It was the discovery of an amateur grower that made the general cultivation of dahlias possible. The dahlias seemed to most amateurs a very difficult flower to grow, although the professional gardeners mewith great success.

When the flowers had been planted early

purposes in the large cities because they antedate the social season by a month or two. They have become, however, the favorite flower of Newport, where they prosper as they do in few other places.

years it voted itself out of existence

In California, where the climate is a

pecially suited to the dablia, beautiful

flowers are obtained. The question of

climate is important with the dahiia.

too soon as on account of the climatic

The dahlias are, indeed, one of the marked late summer features of Newport, and some of the varieties grown there are never seen anywhere else. One of these is the Katherine Duer, a deep claret colored flower

that is rarely seen anywhere else. At Lenox the dahlia has become the decorative flower for all social functions. Few blossoms are so well suited by color and form to the purpose. New Yorkers never see them in the windows of the flower shop, because they come at a time when there are few flowers sold.

The cult of the dahlia was curiously enough an early pleasure with American country gentlemen and was most popular in Philadelphia early in the last century Iwo bitter rivals in its cultivation made annual trips to Europe in search of novelties with which to get the blue ribbon at the autumn fairs.

But interest in the plants died out about half a century ago and it has been revived only since the New Yorkers and dwellers in other large cities came to spending so much more time out of town every year.

The plants have not grown more expensive in spite of their revived popularity. Single roots from which the best results are obtained rarely exceed \$2 or \$3 for the finest varieties. Clumps of roots sell sometimes for as much as \$10 or \$12; but they

your money is the price of admission.
"A platform is built at one end of the com. Tables are scattered about the

only music is a piano. "Clever, up-to-date monologues, poems, dramatic and witty, descriptive songs of the Yvette Guilbert kind and occasional

the choruses of songs and make part of the entertainment themselves.

"This is, of course, one element of the success of the cabarets. But the thing that has done most for their popularity is the element that made the Ueber Brettl successful. One gets the witty and sentimental essence of an evening's entertainment at the theater without having to take the hanality of so many theatrical performances along with it."

Mme. Abarhanell thus shows that she is not only divette but also a very intelliging

is not only divette but also a vegent observer of her own milieu. but also a very intelli-

THUG BEATS A YOUNG WOMAN. Holdup Man in Astoria Is Scared Away by Her Screams.

morning, Mary Rimhan, 25 years old, of 62 Woolsey street, Astoria, was held up and an attempt was made to rob her. She was within a few blocks of her home. Her was within a few blocks of her home. Her screams scared the would-be highwayman away, but not until he had badly beaten her. Miss Rimhan had been in Manhattan. She landed in Astoria and was hurrying along Franklin street when a young man about 5 feet 8 inches tall jumped from behind a tree and grabbed her. She attempted to scream, but he put his hand over her mouth. After a violent struggle, during which the woman was struck several times in the face, she succeeded in freeing herself and yelled for help. The assaliant then fied, leaving her lying in the street. The thug did not succeed in stealing anything. stealing anything.

Mrs. Schroeder Thrown From an Auto. BAY SHORE, L. I., Oct. 7 .- In an effort

Missouri Jacky's Skull Fractured.

near Forty-fourth street. He was sent to the West Forty-seventh street police sta-tion, where he said he was John Murghy and that he had been kicked in the head. The actors who are employed in them He was reseved to Roosevelt Hospital.

MONEY IN HOOPSKIRTS.

my6.com Hade the First bear by Col Physics . Wire Envented the Stoot Frame "If that fashion really comes inch," said

for old brequisirt manufacturer, "I shall be complete to go into the brianess again. nichough I'll amon he is. It was a money making breiness when I went inter it.

I creat to warte for Cad Signifiant up in firstot, Conn. He was a maker of clock springs. The women or those days were ring all met of stuff to make their hadoon exists whatetone this history and I clientrate. Cal francisco dan the first man or the world to think of steel features for

When the ofen struck from he went t Fergian I and Lought up all the steel Green has could find. He imported it and can it through heavy ratte up at his apring fantary.

on flattement wives he out into excious piers, each with proper chaps seconpanying, or that dessimakers and comen of linear could run them into their abirta. The things sold like enodes natmega-

"Cot front or made \$75,000 clear the first year on his hospattire springs. After that the apring were covered with traid by markinery, but they were still sold in engifie to be put into skirts by dressmakers and other:

After a white comebody hit on the idea of making the braided springs up into skeletors, as they were called. They were of all sizes and shapes. It was then that I went into the bipriness.

"Col. frontier's idea had spread to Europe and I suppose the stell spring hospokirt is one of the few fashions to originate in the United States. I had my factory at Third avenue and Forty-sixth street, which was a long way uptown in those days.

"I used to make lath frames of any stape that fashion required, and upon these frames the hoopskirts were shaped. They really did look like skeletons, but the women would have them, and before competition got too strong there was plenty of profit. Why, during the civil war there were tons of hoopskirts smuggled into the Confedalthough so much stress has not been laid cracy, and the amount those poor South-ern women paid to be in the fashion was on it since the discovery that the plants failed more because they were planted scandalous.

"I guess I'd have been at it yet if the fashion had held and Mr. Carnegie hadn't made it part of his business to manufacture Dahlias are not available for decorative stee! hoopskirts. But the fashion went out almost before Mr. Carnegie came in.

We might have known the end was in sight when the demand came for very thin steel springs. Why, for a while a woman could wrap her hoopskirt all about her almost as if it had been made of lawn and nothing else.

"Col. Dunbar's first springs must have been a terrible weight to carry in hot weather, though they were lighter the old fashioned hoopskirts of the '50s. Well, after the weight of the steel had been reduced, the hoopskirt got smaller and smaller, until it shrank to the bustle, and then disappeared.

Toward the last you saw abandoned hoopskirts on every ash heap. Those who stayed in the business too long lost heavily and I suppose nobody made anything in the last two years of the fashion.

"I quit without much loss, but when I tried to collect some of the unpaid bills of my customers they showed me the hoopskirts left by the gross on their shelves, and said: 'There are your goods, you may have them if you want them.' But, bless you, a hoopskirt was of no more use then a straw hat in October, so I let the money and the goods go. But in spite of my loss, I should find it hard not to try the business again if the women should go back to the fashion."

NUT CHOWDER.

Vegetarian Doughnuts, Reformed Pie and Other Delicacies.

A woman who keeps a little vegetarian restaurant adds considerably to her intarian doughnuts, and the third vegetarian

The nut chowder is a rich concection the exact recipe of which its maker is reluctant to give. She says its preparation is an arduous undertaking requiring hours. Two different nut preparations, cut into small squares, are used as a foundation of the chowder instead of clams. A layer of these is placed in a large caldron first, then lavers of various vegetables, also diced. The layers are repeated until the caldron is full, when water is added and the whole allowed to simmer for several hours. At the end milk is added, giving the appearance of a rich cream soup filled

with chopped nut foods and vegetables. Thursday is nut chowder day in the restaurant, and many persons who have learned of the existence of this dish come with jars and bottles and carry home one or several portions for dinner.

"The vegetarian doughnuts resemble the ordinary article, but no meat fat being permissible in their making, they are fried in a kind of nut butter. One woman who drops in to buy a bag of these doughnuts at least once a week is a New Englander, who had been obliged for many years to refrain from eating doughnuts because they were indigestible. She was delighted on discovering the vegetarian variety.

wariety.

"They taste just as the best of the New England doughnuts do," she cried. "They are very rich and crisp, but being free from fat I find no trouble in eating them. Before a friend told me of vegetarian doughnuts I had grown afraid that I was always to be deprived of my favorite compalways to be deprived of my favorite company. always to be deprived of my favorite com-

That the doughnuts have proved gen-erally popular is proved by the fact that, whereas they sold six for five at the start, That the doughnuts have proved whereas they sold six for five at the start, they now bring five cents for three, and there are never any left late in the afternoon. The vegetarian pies are made with crusts formed from two kinds of ready cooked breakfast foods. In each case the cereal is moistened with an equal quantity of cream, and the pie plate is lined with the pastelike mixture. Then the custard, cocoanut cream, apple or other filling is poured in, the cereal crimped about the edges to resemble the ordinary pie, and the pan is placed in the oven. A meringue is usually placed on the top instead of usually placed on the top instead of

is usually placed on the top instead of an upper crust.

While the filling of the pie is cooking, the cereal bakes dry and crisp, becoming firm enough to support the pie when taken from the pan. If the broakfast food used is formed of grain flakes, the effect is enpecially delicious, it balting out crisp and light like very good pastry, but with none of its indigestible qualities.

Unpolished rice is another of this vegetarian woman's wares. In her showcase

tarian woman's wares. In her showcase she displays two little dishes of uncooked rice. In one the grains are bright and tempt-

A FRENCH ART OF MENDING

SECRETS KNOWN TO A SINGLE WOMAN IN THIS COUNTRY

Flore the Can Make a Trac or a Mile

the Investor Tone Left to Teach the Art in Paris The Work to Hard on the Fire and the Prices tee High There was a time when a tear in of the descriptive work of a mostly to remember to change. When a tone conversed in the front of a gown, or a moth anisotest the middle of the back of a cone as the seems of its activity, the mechanism of both garments was at an end on far as

desse meanings were concerned there that time has named for a redoman came here from Paris three cas ago, and now New Yorkers can tear the fother with imprincity aufong an they has the money to pay this second lished woman priess for making repairs. The priess are high compared with those a father charges for monding tears. They are low him

ever, when one considers that a garmen t'p ten flighte in an apartment house Fourth scanus this young woman and be five handmaidens work sway at the esments sont to them. Most of the garmonic const from tailors and dresmakers, because also is not known as get to the genera profile:

In despair at the night of an apparently hopeless rent in a new gown a woman turns o her dressmaker. Formerly the dress maker would put in a new front, change the draperies or put a bow over the spot Nowadays she sends it around to madame who makes it as good as new. The tailor does the same thing when men's clothe

Madame has never attempted to establish a spenking acquaintance with our language The five women who help her now learned the art of mending from her

"I am not only the sole woman in New York who is able to do this," she said, "but the sole woman in this country. I studied the method in Paris and there is nobody left there now who does mending of this kind since I came away. "The establishment at which I learned

the secret no longer exists, and when I came to this country there was nobody left in Paris or in the provinces who knee how to do this work." Nothing could persuade madame, amiable as she is, to tell how the trick is done. It

involves, however, reweaving of the cloth, Enough of it is unraveled to provide threads of the color of the texture. Then it is woven a second time just as it was done in the first instance. The work of taking the cloth to pieces about the hole and at the same time keeping

every thread intact so that it may again

be woven into its place is a fearful strain

on the eyes of the worker. "I could mend torn silk in the same way madame told THE SUN reporter the other day, "but it is ruinous to the sight. I would never consent to do it except at a

much higher price. The threads are ex-tremely fine.
"Most of the workers in Paris to-day

"Most of the workers in Paris to-day do a kind of stoppage with mull, but there is no foreign matter introduced into mye mending. It is entirely the result of reweaving the threads."

The increase of customers as the knowledge of this novelty extends through a wider circle has filled up madame's little apartment with a wonderful lot of clothes that might have been sacrificed altogether but for her skill in operating on them but for her skill in operating on them.
There are cloth skirts that arrived with bad tears in the most conspicuous places and will be sent home looking as well as if nothing had happened to them. All of these garments—some of them having cost several hundred dollars—come from

the dressmakers, to whom customers had sent them.

From a well known Fifth avenue tailor had come a new winter coat, ruined by a bad tear in the middle of the back. Madame had restored it to complete healthfulness

of aspect.
The only customers who come to madame directly are those attracted by her sign or led by stories of her skill. The art luckly not limited to her. Others can is not limited to her. Others can learn it, and her five assistants are certain to be increased in number before very long.

There would be more of them now if they were not compelled to learn the system thoroughly, and that takes time. It is also necessary to do the work very carefully

necessary to do the work very carefully if it is to be good.

"Good work is so much better than much work," says madame, with a look of certainty, "even if it does cost more."

The cost is insignificant when one realizes that the carments really are made new

that the garments really are made new again. A dollar for every hole is the charge. again. A dollar for every hole is the charge, if there be one or twenty.

If there happen to be twenty holes the cost mounts up. But madame never changes her rates. And there is the garment as good as new again.

THE COLLAR BUTTON: A PLAY. A Pantomime Produced in,a Shop Window

and of Interest to Many Speciators. A window show that draws a crowd and makes the people laugh is one given, all in pantomime, by the demonstrator of a collar outton.

First he turns to the gaze of the people in

front a card inscribed, "The Old Way.

and then he proceeds to show what a wicker

thing the old style collar button was. His face, placid enough when he first essays to button the collar, takes on soon, when the collar fails to connect, a look of vexa tion. And then he reaches over with a finger nside the shirtband and his thumb outside of it and the collar and tugs and pulls on the collar, trying that way to put it over the

button, shutting one eye now, and twisting up his face and fairly writhing in his efforts to make the collar work; but there a nothing doing.

And now he lets go of the ends of the collar in front, and lets them fly out, and in his rage he pulls back his shirt sleeves before going at it again, as though the work was something that needed all his strength. He doesn't say a word, but "Blast that collar button!" he can be imagined seawing to himself.

"Blast that collar button!" he can be imagined as saying to himself.

And then the demonstrator grabs at the collar ends again and once more pulls and hauls on them, only to fail again; and then he lets go once more and doubles up his fist, while the people outside, some, no doubt, with a sort of reminiscent sympathy.

doubt, with a sort of reminiscent sympathy, laugh.

And then he yanks his watch out of his fob and looks at it, and—heavens! he's late now, thanks to that infernal collar button; and then he goes at it again with an almost frantic rage and energy, but to fail at last utterly, and finally to tear the collar off and cast it on the floor.

And then he sets up in the window, face to the front, a card inscribed "The New Way," and then, his face no longer suffused with rage but wearing now a look of peace

way, and then, his face no longer suit usual with rage but wearing now a look of peace and contentment, he proceeds to show what a simple, easy, comfortable thing it to put on a collar with the wonderful new collar buttons of the kind that he is showing. He touches his finger to the button at the back—just touches it—and the collar is but-

back—just to whee it—and the collar is outtoned there, and at the front just a touch
to each end is sufficient to hutton the collar
there, and there you are.
And with that last touch the demonstrator, out of the fulness of his good humor,
winks to the people without, who smile once
more in return and then pass on, making
room for others, now waiting for the next
demonstration.

Prove the Support Sended.

Chills—chills Ten the eld style burning agained chakes are here. They will oull around to see you had an expeller as the Scuppersonny graps

He took the child, let the mother struggle Of course there was the usual every-

Here's what a big policeman, who struggles every night with that crowd

"The trouble here is that every man and every woman takes it for granted that to buy all the linen she wanted.

Pire Part Var Mensergetty Personater The lange haning enjoyen of men of wealth their country homes has made the sylvings forware more important than they used to be,

navy companion of the defitie. hermon a cult that cost the awners of an offen as possible, else the interest of the

CACTUS PAHLAN,

hat the chrysanthemum enjoyed

There is always a gamble about raising dahlias," Leonard Barron, the American authority on the subject, told a Stn reporter. because there is no telling how much No matter what degree of care may have been taken with them or how much

Nevertheless more Americans of wealth re growing dahlias every year. Theodore Havemeyer, who began some time ago to devote his time and money to these flowers. dens at Hempstead. Mrs. G. S. Hubbard at her country home, Twin Oaks, near Washington, wins prizes with the wonderful exhibits that her gardener sends to the autumn flower shows, and Charles Stewart Smith has been one of the most successful exhibitors this fall, sending beautiful speci-

teurs suppose.

These dahlias were grown in England

MME. ABARBANELL, DIVETTE, her husband is a writer on political topics. She is a native of the Prussian capital and is proud of the fact that she comes from north Germany, even if life in the southern orth Germany, even if life in the southern that the proposed to be more attractive. The performances begin at 11 o'clock at night and last until about 4 in the morning. They are able to earn \$500 a month, which in Germany is regarded as good pay for an actor. So you see they must be clever.

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"The performances begin at 11 o'clock at night and last until about 4 in the morning." VARIED TALENTS OF A VISITING more attractive. SINGER FROM GERMANY.

Exempton Into Vvette Guilbert's Field -Berlin's Cabaret Entertainments. The German operatic maid of all work s a well known artistic institution in her own country. Americans made her acquaintance first over here during the old German management at the Metropolitan

Has Acted in Ibsen's Plays and Made a

Success of Operetta and Gone on an

and found her more useful to her impresario than exciting to the public. She serves her purpose, however, and no well regulated opera company can get along without her. She is turned out in farge numbers by the German opera houses of the smaller cities, where she sings Wagner and Mozart, Milloecker and Strauss, or whatever the exigencies of repertoire and a small company require. Sometimes

she even acts. Lina Abarbanell, who has come here to sing in both operetta and opera, had several years of that valuable training to prepare her for the varied things she expects to do in this country. But her apprenticeship was short. She is still in the twenties, and what she has accomplished already is explicable only on the ground that she began very young. In fact she had ourls down her back when she first applied to

She looks like lots of young New York women to be seen every day in the street. One sees them in shops, on the Lexington avenue cars and on Fifth avenue. Her shepherd's plaid skirt and hand embroidered shirt waist might have been bought in Twenty-third street. Why must one wait till one is 40 to be

famous?" she asked THE SUN reporter

pathetically. "Does a sudden stroke of

genius come then that has never existed

before? Yet it seems that great singers are never appreciated until they are past their first youth."

Mme. Abarbanell did not mean to be a singer when she took her talents to a theater manager, who engaged her to play about manager, who engaged her to play about the smallest parts in his répertoire. She had acted for only a year at the New Theater in Berlin, when she was called to Posen on account of the reputation she had made with very small opportunities.

It was there that she began a musical career, more because her manager wanted her to than from any deliberate intention to take such a step.

to take such a step.

"I played all the youthful rôles in Posen,"
she explained, "including the title rôle
in Ibsen's 'Wild Duck,' and if I had stayed there until I was old enough the manager had promised to let me act in 'A Doll's House.' I was too you hful then, to give

House. I was too you'hful then, to give an illusion of even such a part as Nora.

"That left very little for me to do, so I played some other parts in operetta. My voice developed so rapidly that I sang the Page in 'The Huguenots,' in 'Hansel und Gretl' both the title rôles, in 'Fledermaus' Ross Friequet, and the other rôles that are assigned to the singing soubrette in a grand opera house. a grand opera house.
"It began to seem, after a year, that my greatest success was going to be made in operetta and I found myself a full-fiedged divette before I realized that I had left the theater behind me."

Mme. Abarbanell lives in Berlin, where

"Vienna seems every day to be growing smaller," she said, "while Berlin becomes

more of a metropolis. Life in Vienna, however, will always be charming for the artist, as there is no other public in the world which takes such an interest in the In Vienna every man and woman in the audience is a critic, and an informed critic at that. Vienna folks even in the most modest walks of life take a profound interest

in the theater and know when an artist has really earned the right to applause.
"It is glorious, therefore, to win their approval fairly and to know that this favor approval fairly and to know that this favor comes from a public that has been familiar for years with the best traditions of singing and acting. In spite of all their knowledge the Viennese can be as enthusiastic as the least thoughtful public that takes delight in being merely amused."

When it was decided to follow the initiative of Vienna and perform comic opera at the Royal Opera House in Berlin "Die Fledermaus" was selected as the first work.

Mma. Abarbanell was chosen for Adele

Mme. Abarbanell was chosen for Adele and sang that part more than one hundred times there. She has also sung it in most of the German cities as well as in Holland of the German cities as well as in Holland and Brussels.

All the Strauss operas are in her repertoire and few of the French works of recent years are not to be found in it. For a whole year she gave up the operatic stage and went to act in the famous "Ueber Brettl" of Ernest von Wolzogen, which flourished in Germany for over a year with a popularity that threatened to put the theaters out of business and then dispaneaged as suddenly as it had come into

appeared as suddenly as it had come into existence.

"The idea was very original and did develop a great many talents," she said, "although Von Wolzogen, who founded it, had some foolish notions. One of these was that any man or woman could act if forced to, so he had people attempt to sing or recite who had really no talent at all. "They were tolerated, however, because of the really good features of the really good features.

"They were tolerated, however, because of the really good features of the programs he used to arrange. They would include a list of songs, poems, duets and perhaps a little one act play "He had a curtain fall between the separate acts and there was variety enough in the programs to keep the audience interested. The verses were all written by the cleverest men in Germany, most of them were very bright and witty and the songs were always as intensely modern as they could make them. could make them.

could make them.

"I used to sing couplets in the style of Yvette Guilbert. I had all kinds of songs in my répertoire at the theater, some of them graceful and sentimental and really poetic and others very modern and realistic and true to a rather brutal phase of life.

"These performances were for intelligent people, who took an interest in the literature of the day and the tendencies of art. If their success had not been so great, the Ueber Brettl would be in existence to-day, but so many managers followed the first one that the public grew weary of nothing but performances of this kind, and naturally the reaction came." the reaction came. Mme. Abarbanell came back to operetta after this novel form of amusement ceased to attract. But she looks back still with

to attract. But she looks back still with affection to the days when she sang what she wanted in the way she wanted before very keenly appreciative audiences.

"The seed that was sown by Von Wolzogen at that time is bearing fruit now," she told The Sun reporter, "in the existence of the cabarets that have become so popular in Berlin during the last year. They practically have the same sort of program, although there is no stage and program, although there is no stage and

actor. So you see they must be clever.

"The performances begin at 11 o'clock at night and last until about 4 in the morning. They are held in the large rooms of restaurants and three marks or 75 cents

room and the audience is compelled to order wine. Supper is also served. "In this atmosphere of smoking and drinking the entertainment takes place. There are about five men and five women as a rule to supply the entertainment. The

the Yvette Guilbert kind and occasional dialogues make up this long program. Each of the artists appears twice.

"Of course nobody stays at these places from 11 o'clook until 4. The audience is constantly changing. It is necessary to have an invitation to be admitted, but they are not difficult to get.

"Of course the public is a very mixed one. Many of the audience try to be as funny and witty as the people on the stage. They are tempted to answer them back, sing the choruses of songs and make part of the entertainment themselves.

While returning home early yesterday

to avoid running down a fifteen-year-old girl on a bicycle, Herman Merriman, automobile driver for J. Langdon Schroeder, the New York architect, turned suddenly and ran into a tree to-day, throwing Mrs. Schroeder and her mother out and shaking them up severely. The machine was running slowly at the time and the women were not savicular interest. not seriously injured.

A seaman of the battleship Missouri was found unconscious and with a fractured skull yesterday in Ninth avenue

rice. In one the grains are bright and tempting looking. In the other the grains have a dusty look and resemble barley more than rice. But this, the woman explains, is rice with its nourishing properties intact.

"When housekeepers buy that shining rice," she explains, they get the grain with all the nutriment polished away. The best part of rice lies in that outer coat.

"When cooked, it looks quite as appetizing as the other, and I use it now entirely in my restaurant as well as selling it by the pound. It is a little dearer than the polished rice at present, because I have to bring it over from Philadelphia. When it becomes better known and appreciated, however, and we can buy it here in bulk, it will be cheaper."